THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week),.....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1864. NO. 34.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
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The Daily Commercial.

The State Election.

Official returns, it is said, have been received at Harrisburg from fifty-nine counties, which give a Union majority of 1,952, leaving the counties of Clarion, Forrest, Jefferson, York, Wyoming, Mercer and Venango to hear from. The five first mentioned counties give an aggregate Democratic majority, official and estimated, of 4,332, while Mercer and Venango give an estimated Union majority of 600. These figures would indicate a Democratic majority on the Congressional vote of the State of 1,768. But it is not absolutely certain that such is the fact, for there may be errors in the reported official majorities received at Harrisburg which would determine the result in favor of the Union side. The soldier vote will undoubtedly insure a Union majority in the State of from twelve to twenty thousand.

Sixteen Union Congressmen have certainly been elected, and two are in doubt, the remaining six districts having returned Democrats. This is a positive gain of four and probably six members of Congress. The following is the list:

Dist.	Dist.
1—Sam'l J. Randall, D.	13—Ulysses Mercur, U.
2—Charles O'Neill, U.	14—George F. Miller, U.
3—Leonard Myers, U.	15—A J Glossbrenner, D
4—Wm. D. Kelley, U.	16—W. H. Koontz, U.
5—R. Tomyer, U.	17—Al. Barker, U.
6—E. L. Acker, D.	18—S. A. Wilson, U.
7—J. M. Broomall, U.	19—G. W. Schofield, U.
8—S. E. Ancona, D.	20—Chas. W Cuiver, U.
9—Thadd's Stevens, U.	21—Smith Fuller, U.
10—Myers Strouse, D.	22—J. K. Moorhead, U.
11—Philip Johnson, D.	23—Thos. Williams, U.
12—W. W. Ketcham, U	24—G. W. Lawrence, U.

*The soldiers' vote will in all probability secure the election of Messrs. Ketchum and Fuller in the 12th and 23d Districts.

To the State Senate, twenty Union Senators have been elected, and two are in doubt, while the Democrats have elected eleven. There is certainly a clear majority in the Senate of seven, and probably nine. Sixty Union men have been elected to the House of Representatives, and thirty-seven Democrats. The election of three Union men in the districts of Union, Snyder and Lycoming is in doubt, but the soldier vote will carry them through, it is believed. This would give a Union majority in the House of twenty-three, and a majority on joint ballot of the two houses of thirty.

We may have lost the State on the Congressional home vote, which, at such an election, is not the true test of popular feeling. A working majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a large majority of the Congressional delegation, indicate plainly that the State is thoroughly Union, and will give LINCOLN and JOHNSON a larger majority than was given in 1860.

Cutting One's Own Throat.

Whoever votes for the Chicago Platform votes to efface from the National Bond he holds the stamp that gives it value. Repudiation lies at the bottom of the scheme of the McClellanites. They continually denounce the War Debt as an iniquity. Did men ever deal with an iniquity except to destroy it if they could? "Hates any man the thing he would not kill?" was the language of the Jew. And have we not a Jew leading the Democrats? Has he not declared his hate of the War Debt, and will he not repudiate it?

It is a good deal to ask a man to cut his own throat. The next thing to it is to ask him to vote the seal off the Bond that represent his fortune. Nevertheless it is precisely this that the holders of Government securities are asked to do when they are asked to vote for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON — particularly PENDLETON. Men have before now, in the heat of party excitement, done a good many foolish and injurious things, but we have no idea that this election will disclose the fact that an extended list of Democrats have done this with their eyes wide open!

Union State Committee.

This important body met at Philadelphia yesterday, to perfect arrangements for prosecuting a vigorous canvass. Much depends upon its action, nevertheless the heavy work will devolve on the local committees, the borough, precinct and ward organizations. Let all do their duty, and the State will be carried by a large majority.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—The painful apprehensions entertained at the time of penning the paragraph in another page, have been relieved by the intelligence announcing the arrival of this gentleman at Lexington, Ky.

Meeting at Kittanning.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the Union people of Armstrong county assembled at the Court House, on Monday evening last, to listen to an address of our fellow-townsman Billings E. Childs, Esq. At an early hour the Court House was densely packed, and for two and a half hours Mr. C. held the audience, who were enthusiastic in their applause. The Allegheny Glee Club, eighteen in number, were present, and added no little to the pleasure of the hour.

After the adjournment, the Glee Club, accompanied by a large number of citizens, visited different quarters of the village and serenaded at their residences several Union men, and were entertained in turn by patriotic addresses.

The meeting was a telling one, and its influence will be felt at the polls.

Mass Meeting at Noblestown.

We are glad to hear that the meeting appointed for Noblestown, in this county, promises to be fully attended. A letter from the place says—"The delegations already reported as coming, are so numerous that it would be impossible to find accommodations, if every house in the town were turned into a hotel. To remedy this want of accommodation the Committee has designated certain persons who will have an abundance of provision for man and horse on the ground, so that none need go away hungry."

Clarion County.

CLARION, October 17, 1864.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I saw you have Clarion County down at 980—Democratic majority. The official majority is 968. We can do better next time. We will reduce it more than we did this time; but we have a hard corner here.

Oil Intelligence.

A letter published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, says:

I desire to say to you that oil, or strong surface indications of it, abound in several localities in this county, within fifty-two miles of the Queen City, and on a railroad, and that agents of an Eastern company are now here prospecting, taking leases, &c., and preparing to bore for this unctuous gold, who express themselves highly delighted with the prospects for oil. There are yet chances, and good ones, for enterprising men to take leases here in old Preble, and by the expenditure of a little money, our county might become famous, not only for rousing Union majorities, but for this article that now so deservedly claims the attention of moneyed men.

PORTUGUESE RECRUITS.—Many of the passengers by the bark Susan Jane, lately arrived at New Bedford from the Cape Verde Islands, are being enlisted at Portland, Maine, by substitute brokers. The famine has been very severe on the islands during the present season—seven thousand people having died of starvation, and those who came here eagerly accepted the opportunity of getting away with the prospect of going into the army or navy for three years.

THE COD FISHERIES.—The Newfoundland papers report that the cod-fishery has proved a failure this season. The shore voyages are over, resulting in the smallest catch on record, and news from Labrador shows that the catch there is far below the average. The herring fishery at Labrador is also a complete failure, the catch being very inconsiderable. The exports look larger this year than last, but the greater part has been old fish.

MEETING IN CONCERT HALL.

Great Union Gathering—Speeches, Songs and Music.

There was a very large and enthusiastic Union meeting in Concert Hall last evening, which was presided over by John Allender, assisted by Joseph Albeitz, Anthony McTighe and B. A. Sampson as Vice Presidents. Wm. Anderson, F. H. Cooley and Will A. Lare acting as Secretaries.

Colonel Chipman, of Iowa, was the first speaker. This gentleman went into a lengthy review of the military career of General McClellan from the time he entered the service until he left the same, drawing inferences and conclusions most damaging to the General. He also discussed the question as to whether the war was a failure. He repelled the charge as a base slander upon the Union soldiers of the North, and contended that our armies had gained and were gaining victory after victory over the rebels, and that soon the last great battle would be fought and won by our arms, which would forever settle the great questions at issue, and re-unite us as a nation upon a basis as lasting as time itself.

The Union Central Glee Club sang a patriotic song, after which Hon. Jno. N. Purviance, of Butler, made a brief speech, urging the great importance of bringing out the full Union vote at the November election. We must not only give Lincoln and Johnson a majority in Pennsylvania, but it must be an overwhelming one, and all that is needed to accomplish such a result was to bring out the entire Union vote.

Colonel Thompson, of Butler, was called upon for a speech, but excused himself on account of the lateness of the hour, but promised at some future time before the November election to address the citizens of Allegheny county on the great issues involved in the contest. After three cheers for old Abe and the Union the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

The Tax on Domestic Spirits.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the case of the Government against John Gibson and others was taken up on Wednesday before Judges Grier and Cadwalader. This was an amicable action, which came up yesterday for argument upon a case agreed upon by the parties, upon substantially the following state of facts, involving a question as to the payment of certain taxes levied by acts of Congress upon domestic distilled spirits. The facts agreed upon were: First. That the defendants are, and have been since July 1, 1862, manufacturers of domestic distilled spirits, in Westmoreland county, Pa. Second. That in compliance with the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, they had erected near their place of manufacturing certain bonded warehouses, which were accepted as such by proper authority; and under the law, its terms having been complied with they had deposited therein, from time to time, quantities of domestic distilled liquors. Third. That on the 30th of June, 1864, they had in such bonded warehouses 198,127 gallons of domestic spirits, manufactured by them after March 7, 1864, and 20,937 gallons manufactured before said date, and which had been duly returned to the Collector of Internal Revenue, as hereinafter stated, on the Fourth. That on the 30th of June, 1864, defendants paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States, for the proper district, the sum of $87,063 70 on the 1st of July, 1864, said balance, $2,063, was paid June 30, 1864, when the exact amount of spirits in the bonded warehouses, upon which no tax had been previously paid, was ascertained. Fifth.—The 138,127 gallons manufactured after 7th March, 1864, and before July 1, 1864, upon which 60c per gallon duty had been paid, were placed in the warehouses until after July 1, 1864, but was subsequently removed therefrom for sale by defendants without any additional duty having been paid thereon, the tax of 60c per gallon imposed upon domestic distilled spirits was by act of Congress, July 1862, which fixed the tax at 20c per gallon. The second tax was an additional tax of 40c per gallon, imposed by act of Congress, March 7, 1864, and the act of Congress of June 30 imposed an additional tax of 90c after July 1, 1864, making in all 190c per gallon. After 1865, still a further tax of 40c per gallon, making in round numbers a total tax upon such spirits, after February 1, 1865, of $2 50 per gallon.

The counsel for the United States cited the act of July 1, 1862, section 44 of which, among other things, provides that "the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or *removed* from such warehouse for sale." And on behalf of the Government it was argued that these liquors being in the warehouse prior to the 30th of June, 1864, they were chargeable with the additional duty of 90 cents per gallon, imposed by the act of that date. Counsel for the defendants, on the other hand, cited the 56th section of the act of June 30, 1864, a portion of which reads as follows: "And all spirits which may be in the possession of the distiller, or in public or bonded warehouse, on either the 1st of July or February aforesaid, *no duty having been paid thereon*, shall be held," &c., and contended that the duty not having been paid before the provisions of the act were to operate, the defendants were clearly not liable for the additional 90c per gallon sought to be recovered. The Court was of the same opinion, and directed judgment to be entered in favor of the defendants. The amount at stake in the case was about $120,315 13, and it is only one of a number in which like questions are pending.

Late News Items.

General John A. Logan is responsible for the statement that William A. Allen, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, Illinois, proposed to him in the beginning of the rebellion to divide the State of Illinois on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and that the lower half should join the Southern Confederacy.

Des Moines, Ottumwa, and other towns in Western Iowa, and along the border, have had a slight scare from a raid of five hundred Missouri guerrillas, men who cut the throats of Unionists, cheer for McClellan, and vote Copperhead tickets. The gallant Iowans were up and ready for them, and soon put the murdering gang on the McClellan march—in full retreat.

Parson Brownlow says that full half the slaveholders of Tennessee are for Lincoln, not because they approve all his acts, but because they consider him the man to put down the rebellion; and that those who are for McClellan are traitors at heart, who do not want the rebellion put down.

A slave in Kentucky stole $3,000 in gold from his master and ran away. When put on trial he pleaded guilty; but as the Kentucky law is that a slave who steals from his master is not guilty of larceny, the court had to acquit him! As he was in Ohio, and the Fugitive Slave law repealed, his master could not bring him back; so he is free with a first-rate cash outfit. Just so. So much for the protection that the laws for slavery throw around the slaveholder.

The following is a description of the way in which the people of Kansas obeyed the proclamation of the Governor calling out every able-bodied man, black or white, between the ages of 18 and 60 years:—"All labor is suspended and places of business closed. Militia men, by squads, platoons and companies are hastening to their designated places of rendezvous. Horsemen are galloping in every direction. Bayonets gleaming all along the highways. It reminds us of the revolutionary times when the gallant Putnam left his team in the field and hastened to avenge his country's wrongs.

"Men of every station, in the eye of fame
Here, are very quickly coming to the same."

The people of Kansas have determined that no more bands of heartless and murderous guerrillas shall desolate or destroy in their fair State. Before the sun sets to-night, (October 11), twenty-two thousand militia will be armed and equipped, and standing shoulder to shoulder with the tried veterans of the Republic. In such a time as this, I thank God I am a soldier."

Mrs. Monroe, a lady sixty years of age, residing about four miles from New Castle, on the Butler road, was so shockingly burned on Sunday last, on returning last, that she died on Tuesday morning.

The Sabbath School Convention of Lawrence County, recently held at Mount Jackson, was attended by 46 superintendents and teachers from 28 schools. The report of the Executive Committee set forth that in the county there were 39 schools, 397 officers and teachers, 2,094 scholars, 5,550 books in their libraries, 1,750 papers taken, $600 92 collection for Sabbath School and missionary purposes, and only 12 converted and led to unite with the Church.

The final arguments in the case of H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, were made on Monday. The finding of the Commission, we suppose, will not be published until it has been submitted to the authorities at Washington. The trials of Heffren, Bowles and other leading Sons of Liberty now under arrest, will begin at once.

On Saturday morning last, a woman living in Cincinnati had triplets; three fully developed, well formed, finely featured, healthy female children. They weighed respectively 7½, 7½, and 7¼ pounds, and measured each over twenty inches. The mother and children are doing well.

Mr. Thomas Swann has been nominated for Governor of Maryland. He is said to have been the real constructor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His nomination meets with general approval.

A number of Irish bullies, who live upon the wages of prostitution, attacked a police officer in New York on Monday night and beat him almost to death. They robbed him of his gold watch and a diamond breastpin. Three of the ruffians were subsequently arrested in an infamous den in Greene street in that city.

From the South.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

Coldness of the Army Towards Davis.

Where will They Go?---A Terrible State of Things.

STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 15.]

The late change in the control of the conscription bureau at Richmond has been valuable to the Confederacy. The conscription law is actually enforced in Virginia by Gen. Kemper—it has only been half enforced hitherto in Virginia, and in no other State has it been enforced at all. It has been only another name for *detail*—only a signal for shirking for the manufacture of endless pretences—for "light duty," that is to say, for pay and no duty, for everything rather than entrance on duty. A new *regime* has been inaugurated in Virginia by Gen. Kemper, and if a similar man could be found in every State, the world would be astonished to find that the "*exhausted south*" has a million of recruits.

The revocation of details was one of the wisest steps ever taken by the Government as the law authorizing it was one of the greatest follies committed by Congress. The existence of such a power as that to detail deprived the conscription law of half its virtue. The appliances which could be brought to bear upon weak men in authority, even if they were not corrupted men, were such as to nullify the operation of the law. The only argument against the revocation of all details that we have heard is that these detailed men are the producers of the country; that if the details are revoked we should all starve. Well, we had better starve than fall under the Yankee yoke. We had better starve than be overrun. We should starve all the same then, and starve as slaves, not as freemen; starve in the roads and streets instead of in our own houses.

But we shall not starve. Whether Lincoln or McClellan be elected, the war cannot last forever, nor are the men now going into the army the real producers of the country. Of all things the South has men in most plenty. She does not suffer from exhaustion, though she does suffer from Mr. Davis. The enemy has been more encouraged by his speech at Macon than by the fall of Atlanta, and we would be proportionally discouraged if we supposed that his representations that two-thirds of the army were "absentees," and that old men and boys left in the land, were correct. But these are only the views of an excited imagination. The allowance is made for them in the south, where the President is well-known. The enemy assumes them to be exact and official statements; let him be undeceived by the stern reality.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.,) *Sentinel*, in a letter from the front, describing the recent visit of President Davis to the army, says:

It is useless, and can do no good, to disguise the fact that the President's reception was not an enthusiastic one. On the contrary, it was cold. There was no disrespect manifested, neither was there any enthusiasm—none of that general expression of personal admiration for "the man," that characterized the visit made after the battle of Chicamauga. The reception this time was given to the "President of the Confederate States." To such no compliment can be made of it. And if any would have it otherwise, they must at all times remember that the success of the cause, in the eyes of the Confederacy, is made up of thinking men, and not machines, and govern themselves accordingly.

The time of the President was fully employed in interviews with the commander-in-chief, the corps commanders, reviewing the troops, and finally in a protracted meeting with all the generals of the army. From the outset it was palpable that great dissatisfaction prevailed, but ignorance of its cause was expressed. Delicacy, I suppose, caused the silence of the corps commanders. But the expression of the troops could not be mistaken. They did not attempt to hide their feelings; and so marked was the change in their manner during the review, as compared with that on a similar occasion last fall, that upon returning to headquarters the President insisted upon being informed as to the reason. In one spoke out, and the consequence was a convocation of the generals.

My information is direct that at this meeting, from which General Hood very properly absented himself, a full interchange of views as to the condition of the army, its desires and feelings, took place. There was nothing concealed. The general wish for a change of commanders was made known, and by some it was positively urged that on the 22d of February, 1865, still a further tax of 40c per gallon, making in round numbers a total tax upon such spirits, after February 1, 1865, of $2 50 per gallon.

FROM GEORGIA.

Importance of the Alatoona Victory.

THE PROMOTION OF GEN. HOWARD.

A Successful Foraging Expedition.

Hood's Army Rations, Parched Corn.

NEW YORK, October 19.

The importance of our victory over Hood at Alatoona was not made apparent by the first report. It appears that there were stored there one million and a half rations, of which Hood was informed by some man who deserted the fact. Besides, Alatoona is so situated that with 10 000 men Hood could have held the place against ten times the number. Hood attempted a surprise and capture, but Sherman, as soon as he had learned the direction Hood had taken, sent forward three columns of troops with fifteen days rations and Sherman's wagons and Cars to hold the place. How well he held it is already known.

Gen. Sherman, in his official report of his campaign, states that Gen. Howard was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. McPherson, by order of the President. Gen. Howard was, at this, and was not relieved at his own request. It is now asserted that Sherman urgently requested the President to appoint Howard.

A correspondent says that the result of Hood's movements are favorable to our army. It is thought he will not give battle unless too hard pressed. Sherman's wagons and cars, with a brigade as a guard, are at Cuiladie. He may give battle at this point; if not, he will have to fall back on Gatesa, Alabama, where commanications are open. Gen. Thomas, at Atlanta, sent out a foraging party of 1,500 wagons towards Rough and Ready and Decatur, and all returned laden with corn. The army has plenty of su pplies, both in Atlanta and in the field. It is thought Hood has all his army with him, and it is supposed to be about 35,000 strong. Refugees from Hood's camp state that they are living on parched corn and some dried fruit collected through the country.

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Sheridan Still at Work in the Valley.

Secretary Stanton Gone to Norfolk.

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The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gen. Sheridan's operations have not ceased in the Valley. He was still engaged carrying out General Grant's order to render the country untenable for a rebel force. The army head-quarters has nothing to important news. Secretary Stanton has left the front for Norfolk. Admiral Porter's visit to General Grant at this time is regarded as significant.

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The report that the Rebels broke through our lines in front of Petersburg on Sunday night is untrue. They did not even make an attack upon our pickets.

NATIONAL PEACE CONVENTION

Another Presidential Candidate.

CINCINNATI, October 20.

The Peace Convention met here yesterday with closed doors. Fifty delegates were present. William M. Corry was chosen permanent chairman. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned over to-day. It is understood that an independent Presidential nomination will be made.

Second Dispatch.

The Peace Convention to-day discussed the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted. The resolutions are for peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States; condemn the action of the Chicago Convention, repudiate McClellan, and call for a convention of States to settle difficulties. Long and Sieg en are spoken of as the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The Stock Market continues heavy and inactive. Outsiders keep away from the market, and brokers have affairs very much upon their own hands. The First Board opened with a slight improvement on the closing figures of yesterday, but as call progressed spirits drooped, and business closed with lower prices. Coal Stocks strong. Bank Stocks dull. Railroad Shares quiet. Railroad Bonds firm. Railroad Shares irregular, with upward tendency; the principal activity was in Erie. The Gold Market opened with increased firmness, and advanced about 2 per cent. This advance was afterwards lost. There was less activity and animation than yesterday. The Loan Market is still easy at 7 per cent. The exports of Gold for the week were over four and a half millions. As usual on steamer day, Foreign Exchange was dull. At Produce Exchange there was a sharp advance in Flour, Grain and Provisions. Towards the close the market was generally dull, and the improvement was partially lost.

At Boston to-day Stocks were very dull. The proceedings of the numerously attended meeting of National Bank officers, at the Astor House to day, were private, but it is stated they will be officially published.

Gold closed at the Evening Board at 209¾ to ⅞.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Maximillian's Troops Homeward Bound

The Seizure of the Roanoke.

NEW YORK, October 19.

The Brooklyn City Mills, owned by Smith & Jewell, situated near Fulton Ferry, were destroyed this morning by fire. Loss 150,000.

The French transport steamer Allier, from Vera Cruz, arrived here this morning with 1,000 French troops for Brest, France.

A passenger by the Columbia says an organized plot for the capture of the Roanoke, existed and was publicly talked of in Havana. After securing the Roanoke the Columbia and the new steamer Maro Castle were to be captured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant's Army in Good Condition.

AN ARMY STUMPER SUPPRESSED.

Rumored Removal of Gen. Meade Untrue

The United States Chief-Justiceship.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 19.

Advices from the army state that Grant, Meade and Hancock, with Secretary Stanton and Quartermaster and Commissary General Meigs have made the complete tour of inspection of the army. They found it in good condition, the general health being remarkable. A Mr. Dennison, a Democratic commissioner from Connecticut, has been arrested and sent out of the army for violating the order prohibiting political speeches among the soldiers.

There is authority for stating that there is no misunderstanding between Generals Grant and Meade, and the rumored removal of the latter is consequently untrue. Early yesterday morning the rebels opened a lively cannonade on the left of our line, which they kept up for some time. Fort Sedgewick, and our batteries in the vicinity, replied promptly. No material damage was done on either side so far as heard.

The *Republican* this evening, in an article on the Chief Justiceship, throws great doubt as to Secretary Chase being appointed to that position. It says that the prominent friends of Mr. Chase must be exceedingly sanguine to have no doubt on so grave and important a question, and certainly can have but little respect for the President to suppose him capable of insulting the memory of Chief Justice Taney, by precipitating the subject so soon after his death, and deciding it regardless of the rights of States not now represented upon the Supreme Bench. It says Chase will not be appointed, because Ohio has now one Judge on the Supreme Bench.

To-day, by order of the War Department, Pierre Moran, *alias* Peter Morron, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a deserter from the French Navy, was surrendered to the French legation and committed to the Old Capitol to await their orders.

The report in circulation that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Field has resigned and that John Wilson, of Chicago, has been appointed his successor, is without foundation.

From Manassas to White Plains, the Quartermaster's men have cut down all the timber on both sides of the railroad for a distance of half a mile, and destroyed everything that would afford the least shelter for guerrillas.

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Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The Stock Market continues heavy and inactive. Outsiders keep away from the market, and brokers have affairs very much upon their own hands. The First Board opened with a slight improvement on the closing figures of yesterday, but as call progressed spirits drooped, and business closed with lower prices. Coal Stocks strong. Bank Stocks dull. Railroad Shares quiet. Railroad Bonds firm. Railroad Shares irregular, with upward tendency; the principal activity was in Erie. The Gold Market opened with increased firmness, and advanced about 2 per cent. This advance was afterwards lost. There was less activity and animation than yesterday. The Loan Market is still easy at 7 per cent. The exports of Gold for the week were over four and a half millions. As usual on steamer day, Foreign Exchange was dull. At Produce Exchange there was a sharp advance in Flour, Grain and Provisions. Towards the close the market was generally dull, and the improvement was partially lost.

At Boston to-day Stocks were very dull. The proceedings of the numerously attended meeting of National Bank officers, at the Astor House to day, were private, but it is stated they will be officially published.

Gold closed at the Evening Board at 209¾ to ⅞.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Maximillian's Troops Homeward Bound

The Seizure of the Roanoke.

NEW YORK, October 19.

The Brooklyn City Mills, owned by Smith & Jewell, situated near Fulton Ferry, were destroyed this morning by fire. Loss 150,000.

The French transport steamer Allier, from Vera Cruz, arrived here this morning with 1,000 French troops for Brest, France.

A passenger by the Columbia says an organized plot for the capture of the Roanoke, existed and was publicly talked of in Havana. After securing the Roanoke the Columbia and the new steamer Maro Castle were to be captured.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Serenade to Pres't Lincoln.

Maryland's Free Constitution.

The President's Views Thereon.

He Speaks to the American People,

And to the Army and Navy

"In the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the Helm for the next Voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the Ship."

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, October 19.

President Lincoln was serenaded this evening by loyal Marylanders, when he made a speech congratulating them, the State, nation and world upon the adoption of the new Constitution. He said:

"I am notified this is a compliment paid me by loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that in your view the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all private loss incident to the measure; but it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn has been construed by some into a threat that if I shall be beaten at the election I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not *sine die*, but to meet again, if called to do so by particular individuals as an intimation of a purpose that if their nominee shall be elected he will at once seize the control of the government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the Government not to overthrow it. I therefore say that if I shall live I shall remain President until the fourth of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor in November, shall be duly installed as President on the fourth of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost that whosoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

"This is the people's fight. The people both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will constitutionally expressed is ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and liberties, I have not the power or right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty, and in this, in office or out of office, I am resolved to stand by them. I may add that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties, no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should guard when they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen and all their brave commanders."

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. BIRNEY

Honors to be Paid to His Memory.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, has ordered flags at half mast on the forts and arsenals in his front to be fired in honor of the memory of Major General Birney.

[The above dispatch is the first and only intimation received of the death of this gallant Pennsylvania officer. Maj. Gen. Birney was a native of Alabama, but has been a citizen of Pennsylvania, for many years residing in Philadelphia. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion he recruited the Twenty-Third regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and at the 3d of February, 1862, was commissioned its Colonel. On the 3d of February, 1862, Col. Birney was promoted for gallant and meritorious services to be a Brigadier General, and having earned further promotion by his invaluable services was a few months since made a Major General.]

INVASION OF ST. ALBANS, VT,

THREE BANKS ROBBED BY REBELS.

Five Citizens Shot by the Raiders.

Pursuit of the Villains Towards Canada.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 19.

An invasion of this town took place to-day. Some twenty-five armed desperadoes, supposed to be in rebel employ, from Canada, made an assault on several banks about four o'clock this afternoon. The National Bank was robbed of about fifty thousand dollars, mostly in bills. The St. Albans Bank was robbed of about seventy thousand dollars, and Franklin County Bank of a considerable amount. Twenty horses were also seized by the desperadoes and carried off. Several citizens who resisted the robbers were deliberately shot. Two were wounded, is is feared, fatally—E. J. Morrison, contractor, and C. H. Huntington, jeweller. Several others are reported slightly injured. The raiders threatened to burn the town, and left in the direction of Canada. A large party of armed citizens have gone in pursuit.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 19.—A party of twenty-five armed men rode into St. Albans this afternoon, and robbed the three banks there of $150,000. It is supposed they were Southerners from the border of Canada. Five citizens were shot; one, it is thought, fatally. Having accomplished their object, the band left immediately for Canada.

Later—The man Morrison, who was shot, has since died.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 19.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected their entire ticket.

FORREST IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

The Citizens Called to Arms.

The Object of Forrest's Raid.

Guerrilla Movements in the State.

CAIRO, October 19.

Great excitement prevails in this section of the country in consequence of the raid in Western Kentucky by Forrest's forces. Gen. Meredith commanding the District, has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to suspend business and rally to arms to drive back the rebel horde. Forrest is reported at Corinth with a strong cavalry force, and expresses the intention to free Western Kentucky from the hand of the oppressor, and allow the people to vote as they please in the coming election. The rebel force left at Eastport, Mississippi, is estimated at three hundred.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—Capt. Freeman, representing himself as Commander of Jessie's rear guard, appeared at Georgetown to-day. Garretsburg, Ky., is in great excitement, from the reported approach of rebels.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—Capt. Beldon, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, returned from Owingsville to-day, having encountered Jessie at Mud Lick Spring, with 300 men. Beldon had one man killed. Lieut. Dobson and three men are missing. The rebel loss was 8 killed, 12 wounded, and 12 hors . .

Meeting of National Bank Officers.

THE INVALID SOLDIERS' VOTE.

NEW YORK, October 19.

A large meeting of the officers of National Banks was held at the Astor House to-day, with closed doors. It was rumored, however, that the object was a new movement against the State Banks.

The *Post's* Washington special says: "The Assistant Secretary of War says it is not yet decided whether the New York and Pennsylvania invalid soldiers will be sent home to vote in November. No favoritism will be shown to any State."

Highly Interesting.

Southern Tourists to Ft. Warren

Capture and Burning of the Roanoke

Rumored Arrest of her Captor.

THE COBURN-MACE FIGHT.

Downward Tendency of Rebel Loan.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN PARIS.

Late Southern News.

BOSTON, October 19.

Four Rebel gents—Jones of Virginia, Beals of Arkansas, Trimble of Maryland, and Frazer —passed through Boston to-day for Fort Warren.

HALIFAX, Oct. 19.—Her Majesty's steamship Steady reports that it was rumored that the Roanoke was captured by the Rebel Lieutenant Braine, who took her to Bermuda and landed the passengers, but he was not allowed coal or provisions. He then proceeded to sea and burned the Roanoke off Bermuda, returning with the crew in boats. He was at once arrested by the British authorities.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Bell's Life in London, of the 8th, says neither Mace nor Coburn can claim the stakes. It recommends Coburn to accept Mace's challenge to fight in England, and either toss for referee or allow *Bell's Life* editor to name four gentlemen of the press to select a referee for them.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* London letter says—The news of the defeat of Early in his retreat up the Shenandoah Valley was received yesterday and caused a further fall of three per cent. in the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, October 20, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURVIANCE'S Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

They Won't Face the Music.

The Copperheads are already heartily sick of the campaign; they are convinced that they made a grand mistake at Chicago; they are hopelessly and helplessly floundering at sea, and know that the political waves of November will carry them down forever. They rally round their candidate for President, but he is a ship without a rudder, and is buffeted about by the winds and waves of his platform and the Vice Presidential candidate. He wields what they call a sword of war, but it is merely the shadow of the sword he so feebly wielded while commanding our armies. He has attempted to discard his party platform to erect one for himself of words without meaning, which, in turn, has been trod under foot by his co-candidate, the representative of the preponderating element of his party.

Among themselves they are terribly torn and distracted. One faction supports McCLELLAN on his letter of acceptance, while the other supports PENDLETON on the Chicago Platform. The platform, however, is seldom referred to, especially in this locality. It is a dead weight, and, with PENDLETON added, is a mill-stone around their necks, which is fast drawing them into the political vortex from which there is no succor. Pretending to speak "the sense of the American people," it has grossly outraged that sense, and its authors are trembling with craven fear of the vindictive vengeance of the people they have offended. They know now that there is no hope for Rebellion—that the traitor hosts are being rapidly scattered and destroyed—that the unity of the Government will be maintained, and that all who have sympathized with rebellion will sink into eternal oblivion.

We have repeatedly, during the campaign, attacked the platform in many vulnerable points, but its champions have made no defense. Why has it not been defended? Because McCLELLAN has most unmanfully refused to stand upon it squarely. Unlike one of his predecessors who said, "I am no longer JAMES BUCHANAN—I am the Cincinnati Platform," he has endeavored and failed most signally to explain away the cowardly features of his platform. Strive as he will, he cannot separate himself from it. As well may he strive to separate the waters of the Monongahela and Allegheny at their confluence. Taking the key-note from their candidate the Copperheads will not be betrayed into a defense of the platform.

The most serious charge against President LINCOLN is the assumption of extraordinary powers, not justified by the Constitution. Some time since we grappled this charge, proving its falsity, and made a counter-charge on the Copperheads. Based upon the opinions of some of our ablest statesmen, we showed that in times of impending and imminent danger, the right of self-defense—of self-preservation—is inherent in a nation, above all Constitutions, and that in such peril, the military law—the law of security, is paramount to the civil law, and must be employed to succor the nation from destruction. In this way and for this purpose only, has the law of necessity been employed by the government. The Chicago platform crumbles to dust before such an argument, and yet its champions here will not strive to save it. They have no confidence in it—they do not want their followers to know its purport. Before the truth they are dumbfounded, and dare not raise a voice in defense of their party creed.

"A Ray of Light!"

Mr. STEPHENS, the rebel Vice President, is able to discover but a single ray of light for the rebellion, and that proceeds from Chicago. All else is darkness, because in no other quarter is to be found aught but the uncompromising determination to put the rebellion down.

It is a fact that ought, it would seem, to have some weight with Democrats, who, though party men, still intend not to give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Republic, that the leaders of the rebellion in the South, the supporters of it abroad and the undisguised sympathizers with it at the North, all agree in one thing, and that is, that there is no hope for the rebellion but the election of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

Who is mistaken? These leaders, supporters, and sympathizers, or the individual Democrat, who, setting aside all the evidence, still *trusts*—he cannot be said to believe—that he will be all right should McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, by the aid of his vote and the votes of other Democrats like him, be elected? It seems to us that there is so much importance attached to this view of the case—so much depending on the result of the election, that Democrats who do not elevate party above all other considerations, are bound to give heed to the warning voice of patriotism and the cogent demands of reason. We know that there are partisans who listen to neither; but we know, also, that there are very many in all parties who as electors, sincerely desire to do nothing that is not for the ... nal future welfare of the country. It is on this class that we urge the vast importance of being right, lest they inflict on the nation rulers, if not exactly disunionists, yet committed to a policy whereby the aims and purposes of disunionists will be subserved. The Chicago candidates are in the hands of men to whom, we are very certain, many Democrats would not voluntarily confide the direction of the affairs of the nation, and yet it is to them that the Government would be confided by a change at this time. VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, PENDLETON, WOOD, and SEYMOUR would be heard in the councils of the nation. If they did not control they certainly would modify the policy of the Administration—if they did not have their way wholly, they certainly would in part. We know there are Democrats who would spurn the idea of permitting these men to have any share in managing the Government; and yet so long as such Democrats have not decided to vote against McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, they hold the strangely inconsistant attitude of seeking to accomplish that which their judgment condemns as injurious to the nation. Let reason assert itself, and let men follow whither it leads.

E. A. Paul, the *Times* correspondent with Sheridan's army, has been captured by guerrillas between Edinburgh and Mount Jackson. This occurred several days since, and is reported by Major Marwin, who was one of the attacked party.

McClellan Sympathizing with the Soldiers.

We had indulged the belief that McCLELLAN and his Copperhead supporters at the North had reached the lower depth of infamy when they took ground against the Union, sympathizing with the rebel cause, and refused to utter a word in favor of the Constitutional Government of their country; but there appears to be a depth of degradation, a development of treason still lower and far beyond what we had anticipated. McCLELLAN, in order to secure votes with a view to making him President of the United States arranges with the rebels to have Union prisoners paroled on condition that they would, on returning to liberty, vote for him at the forthcoming election. This is no mere political invention, it is not the work of mere imagination; it is not an assertion hatched by politicians out of which to make party capital, but it is the sworn statement of a soldier named FRANKLIN SCHWENK who was taken prisoner near Bristoe Station on the 9th of March last, and who was released on his parole on the condition referred to. His home is in Upper Providence Township, Montgomery county, in this State. This soldier also swears that all prisoners who intimated that they would vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, if paroled, were continued in captivity to be submitted to the chances of starvation and death.

Soldiers, we submit these facts to you, that you may ponder them; that you may understand what General McCLELLAN is doing for the soldiers; that you may have another interpretation of what the Chicago Convention meant by "sympathizing with soldiers;" that you may know the abject meanness of the enemy whom you have to aid us in taking care of in your rear, while you yet bravely battle for the Union at the front.

Men and brethren, you who have sons and brothers in the field, we commend the testimony of this returned paroled soldier to you. Some of your kindred may, by the chances of war, be to-day lying in the confines of Southern prisons, pining away with starvation or disease. We ask you to mark how warmly McCLELLAN and his supporters sympathise with your kindred who may have political preferences. Remember that these Copperhead companions of "Little Mac" have this iniquity against Civil Liberty arranged for, because they are to watch how these paroled soldiers vote at the polls. Mark this, as the only logical deduction, that whatever estimate people may have of Gen. McCLELLAN personally, he is leagued with rebels against the Government to become willingly become their instruments to break it down, and to banish from these shores the great bulwark of liberty, the right of men to follow the dictates of their own conscience. McCLELLAN's loyalty to the Government must be measured by the standard he has chosen for himself, and loyal men, brave soldiers, the fathers and the brothers of our heroes in the field, measure this candidate of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency by his own chosen standard, and where can you place him, if not with the enemies of the Government?

Montgomery Blair Reported Missing.

We have a painful rumor concerning the late Postmaster-General. He was in a Lexington, Ky., train Tuesday, which was attacked by guerrillas. The train was stopped and the passengers got out, when another volley was fired, slightly injuring one or two passengers. The train immediately put back, arriving at Covington at eleven o'clock. Mr. BLAIR was among the passengers, but has not been heard of since the attack.

Harper's Magazine.

The November number of *Harper's Magazine* is replete with interesting reading matter. The second paper on Arizona, by J. Ross Browne, is full of instruction, and is profuse with illustrations, among which are: Pimo Indian Girls; Castle Dome; Gila City; Mission Camp; Cocunaimim Peak; Antelope Peak; Mesa Tower; scene of the Oatman Massacre; Apache Hanging; Apache Crucified; White's Mill; Pelly Village; Pimo Varsoma; Pimo Woman Grinding Wheat; Pimo Hampta; Pimo Widow in Mourning; El Pecacho; The Painted Rocks on the Gila; The Paintings on the Rocks; Casas Grandas. A Cruise on the "Lassaeus" is also elaborately illustrated with finely drawn pictures. The story of "On the Way to the Diamond Mines" is a pleasant little episode of adventure, completed in three chapters. The article on "The Decline of Tragedy" is truthful, and may be read with profit; it has no reference to the decrease of murders, but shows how tragedy has been murdered in the most barbarous manner by wise-acres imagining themselves so immensely important as to leave the conceptions of Shakespeare in the shade. There is a multitude of variety in this number. There are sketches and stories, and poetry; and the inevitable Editor's Drawer is full of good things. We cannot resist giving to our readers the following, from the Drawer, which is apropos to the present time:

One of the funniest things that ever occurred, or perhaps ever will occur, took place at the regular opening of the Convention at Chicago:

On the conclusion of the benediction by Bishop Simpson, which concluded the usual form of the opening exercises, he commenced the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, in which the delegates attempted, by request, to join in concert, and it is said that a more ludicrous scene the richest of all rich affairs. The announcement was hardly made by the reverend gentleman, and he had but articulated the opening words of the prayer, when confusion succeeded rather through the whole assembly. Had they been called on to join in the chorus of "Pass the Flowing Bowl" or "Bonnie Blue Flag," or "Just Another Drink before we Go," they would have been equal to the emergency, but the Lord's Prayer was "too many" for them. However, for the sake of harmony, they started in. One delegate, whose early education evidently had not been neglected, vociferated at the top of his voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep;" a Western delegate thought himself all right with, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand;" a clerical brother, "Our life hangs by a single thread;" a delegate from the Wabash was troubled with, "When shall I see Jesus?" a "peace" fellow from Illinois gave, with good nasal twang, "How beautiful and tasteless the hour!" a New Yorker (Captain Rynders, probably) seemed anxious to know when he "Could read his title clear to mansions in the skies;" and a short-haired Bowery boy was anxious to "Let her rip," because, he claimed, "She's all oak;" a tavern-keeper cleverly piped, "My *spirits* will never leave;" a country squire, the first time from home, proclaimed, "Know all men by these presents;" and a Keystone boy capped the climax with, "Down with the traitors, up with the flag!"

Copies of the November number, noticed above, may be obtained at the stores of Mr. Miner, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Pittock, on Fifth street, and of H. L. Norton at Brownsville.

General Intelligence.

A Richmond letter to the Charleston *Mercury* says: "The destitution of respectable families in this city is beginning to be felt quite severely; the sale of dresses, furniture, jewels, rare and costly, books, etc., is becoming common.

An ecclesiastical commission recently sat in Paris to decide on the increased tariff for the chairs hired to ladies in the chapels of Paris, it having been proved to demonstration that in a space which ten years ago accommodated a hundred persons, but thirty-seven can now find sitting room. Naturally an enormous deficit in the church revenue has been the result. The conclusion of the board of inquiry has been, that as one crinoline takes the place of three individuals, the rent of chairs ought to be raised in proportion. In a church in Alsace it has been already decreed that wearers of crinoline should pay it, for low mass and 15*f.* for grand mass.

The waste made by servants in dust, ashes, cinders and grease, in New York city, amounts to more than $1,000,000 annually.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of one hundred and sixty members of the "International Association for the Advancement of Social Science," lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul, at Amsterdam, for transmission to Mr. Lincoln:

"*To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:*

"We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the enemies of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation which elected you have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from this still stronger than ever, and with a future definitely separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the great republic will never be compromised by you."

A Much Needed Arrangement.

RAILROAD CENTERING IN PITTSBURGH—THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR NIGHT TRAINS.—Some days ago we made brief mention of the fact that there was a great and growing necessity for the running of night trains upon the various railroads centering in this city. The point thn made was with reference to the present political campaign, in which it was urged that night trains should be run for the convenience of those who might be desirous of attending the various political gatherings that would nightly convene until after the November election. But there are other and more cogent reasons why the management of our railroads should make an effort to accommodate the people, not only residents of the two cities and adjacent boroughs, but all along the lines of these roads—up the Connellsville to McKeesport; down the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Erie and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh and Steubenville to Rochester and Beaver; out the Pennsylvania Central to Greensburgh, and up the Allegheny Valley to Sharpsburg. The people along the lines of these roads have abundant cause of gratulation for the benefits conferred upon them in getting to and from the city in the day time—either on excursions of pleasure or business—they can come to the city in the morning, dispose of their marketing during the day, purchase their household stores, and return home in the evening. And this, too for hundreds of miles east and west of the city. This is a mutual advantage to all concerned—the railroad derives its profits from freight and passage, our citizens are benefitted by an abundance of fresh market and other produce, and the producers reap handsome gains.

Let us, then, see if there is not another venture in which our railroads could engage that would not only pay them, but add largely to the sum total of convenience and comfort of those residing along the lines of our different railroads. There is a large and rapidly increasing business population, so to speak, in Pittsburgh, who, from motives of economy, and a desire to breathe a pure atmosphere, and raise their children apart from the contaminating scenes of city life, have builded themselves houses, or rent the same, outside the smoke and dust of Pittsburgh. Many of these visit their families but once a week, their business being of such a nature that they cannot close their workshops, stores, factories, or other places of business until hours after the last train of cars has left the city for the night. Hence they are compelled to board in the city whilst their families live out of it. Nor is this all. No member of their families can visit the city with the view of remaining for church, lecture, concert, or any place of public amusement, from the fact that there is no means by which they can reach their homes after such entertainments are over.

Let us take the Wilkinsburg road as an illustration, say the Connellsville. Would it pay to run a night train? It not just at present, would it eventually? Suppose an accommodation train was to leave McKeesport at seven o'clock at night, reach Pittsburgh at half-past eight, and return again at twelve. That it would be a great convenience to many, is certain. But would it pay? because after all that is the great desideratum with corporate bodies, as well as individuals. We are not posted as to the cost of running a train of cars, but we will venture to predict that in the event of this road, or any other, making the experiment, in less than six months it would become a fixed, permanent, and paying investment. What road will be the first to make the experiment?

Personal.

Mr. J. C. Vanarsdall, Sheriff of Mercer county Kentucky, was shot at his house on Saturday evening the 8th inst., about 8 o'clock. He was lying on his lounge reading, with a candle on his breast, when some one shot him through his window, the ball entering near the corner of the left eye and remaining in his head. At last accounts he was still living, although the wound is a very critical one. No clue has yet been ascertained in regard to the perpetrator of the fatal deed.

Of the marriage between Miss Slidell and M. Erlanger at Paris, it is said: "The objections of the Catholic Church to the union having been removed, there was a brilliant assemblage, made up of Southern rebels and French, English and Jewish sympathizers, present at the ceremony. The appearance of M. Moquard, Private Secretary to the Emperor, was taken as a semi-imperial compliment to the happy pair." Mr. Erlanger had better look out for his behavior to old Slidell, or his wife may "smack his face for him." She is accomplished at that kind of business.

John Bright, under date of Rochdale, Sept. 9, has written to Mrs. E. C. Ogden, of Philadelphia, a neat acknowledgment of the receipt of a banner screen which was sent to him as the result of a subscription at the Sanitary Fair. He expresses the hope that there is virtue enough in the North to support the Administration in its efforts to restore the Union and to purge the country from the cursed guilt of slavery.

It is said that the recent arrests in Baltimore are making a good many business men in New York "shake in their boots."

John Bright, the English statesman, has written a letter to Horace Greeley, in reference to American affairs, in which he expresses the opinion that the friends of the Union in Great Britain are interested in the re-election of President Lincoln. He says that everybody in Europe who wishes well to the rebellion, and would sooner see the institution of a Southern Slave Empire than the restoration of the Union, are decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan. He says that he is convinced that the effect of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, in Europe, will convince all men that the integrity of the Union will be preserved, and that it will show that Republican institutions, *with an instructed and patriotic people*, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

By the arrival of the conductor on the illstarred train which was partially demolished recently on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, we learn that the real cause of the engine being thrown from the track, was the ash pan, which broke from its position, and, struck against the trestle-work with tremendous force, smashing the timbers, thus throwing the engine from the track. The engineer, at the risk of losing his life, and not sacrificing all on board the train, as soon as he discovered the difficulty, reversed his engine, which caused the fire-box to explode. The engineer might have saved his own life by leaping from the engine, but knowing that he would thus sacrifice all on board, he kept at his post, and perished to save others. Such acts of bravery seldom occur.

Richard Grant White states that he has not had any connection with the *World* newspaper since 1861.

The programme of "A. Ward," for his New York exhibition, is quite a little comic album of itself, and includes the following "Rules of the House:"

I.—Artemus Ward is compelled to charge $1 00 for reserved seats, because oats, which two years ago cost 20 cents per bushel, now cost $1 00; hay is also $1 75 per cwt., formerly 75 cents.

II.—Persons who think they will enjoy themselves more by leaving the hall early in the evening are requested to do so with as little noise as possible.

III.—Children in arms not admitted if the arms are loaded.

IV.—Children under one year of age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents or guardians.

V.—If any usher employed in the hall should insult the audience, he will be reprimanded. If the same conduct be frequently repeated, he will be discharged without a certificate of character.

VI.—Ladies and gentlemen will please report any negligence or disobedience on the part of the Lecturer.

VII.—Artemus Ward will not be responsible for any money, jewelry, or other valuables left with him—to be returned in a week or so.

VIII.—The Manager will not be responsible for any debts of his own contracting.

IX.—If the audience do not leave the Hall when this entertainment is over, they will be put out by the police.

Political.

On Saturday evening last, the Unionists of Louisville, Kentucky, had a grand demonstration, including a torchlight procession and exquisite music. Speeches were made by the Rev. W. W. Curry of New Albany, Col. Buckner, Major Kinney and others. The houses were illuminated and decorated with flags. Copperheads attempted to mar the order of the occasion, but were taught that even in Kentucky free speech had some claims left. A few pistol shots were fired, and the disloyal scoundrels scattered.

At a flag-raising at Hartford, Connecticut, on last Friday evening, General Joseph R. Hawley made a stirring speech, during which he called for "three cheers for the old flag and victory." At this, the Copperheads present sent up a volley of groans, when General Hawley said: "I've heard a worse noise than that, and the men who made it fired on me; but I didn't run."

On Sunday last, Bishop Young, of the Fourth street Catholic Church, Erie, read portions of a sermon which was preached by a Catholic Bishop some thirty years ago, commending it to the attention of his hearers. It was in regard to the duties of foreign born citizens to their adopted country, advising all to sustain the Government under which they might live, as the first duty which they owed God and their religion. Somehow a number of his congregation—twenty or more—conceived the idea that he was preaching a political sermon, and they got up and left the church. He then announced that if there were any more Rebels present, he would like to see them all leave, as the doctrine he was reading was for the benefit of all; and he further remarked that it must not be understood that he was advising for party—all should vote as they pleased, but NONE should *vote against the Government.*

Among the announcements for Union meetings in New York the following speakers are named: Gen. Fremont, Gen. Banks, Dr. Bellows, and Henry Ward Beecher.

The contest in Onedia County, N. Y., is very close. Roscoe Conkling is working day and night to secure his return to Congress.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE ELECTION.—The Toronto *Globe* of the 12th says:

"If the results of yesterday's elections are at all indicated by the returns which we have—and we see no reason to doubt that—they settle the Presidential question, and give the friends of Mr. Lincoln good reason for expecting to carry every free State, unless, possibly, New Jersey. Gen. McClellan never had any reasonable prospect of being elected, but present appearances indicate that he has as good a chance of getting to be Emperor of Japan as he has of becoming President of the United States."

McCLELLAN ON TRIAL.

The Testimony of Democratic Generals.

Let the People Render their Verdict.

From hundred-fold causes our armies in active service have but one opinion on the great question now at issue. It could not be otherwise, for those who have braved death and wounds to save their country could not now prove so base as to desire its surrender in the very midst of victory. Our noblest soldiers are unanimous as to the means, principles, and men which should be employed to restore the Union, and agree with the convictions of the rebels themselves, that the worst and crowning blow to be dealt upon the surviving rebellion will be the re-election of President Lincoln. On the other hand, we might summon to testimony the many eminent rebels, secessionists, Copperheads, State-Rights men, anti-Republican foreigners, and pro-slavers everywhere, who have made Gen. McClellan's cause their own. The evidence of such men is if possible, more important to the cause which Mr. Lincoln represents than the testimony of its friends. But it is far more agreeable to summon our evidence from that cloud of gallant witnesses who will live in history as the heroes of the war. Here are a few:

General United States Grant is the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the Union—the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the campaign against Richmond. General Grant has always been claimed as a Democrat, and was even advocated for the Presidency by prominent Democrats. Nevertheless, in a well known letter written after the fall of Vicksburg, this conscientious and modest man declared:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice-President Stephens acknowledges as the corner stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to take possession, and had guaranteed to the South all her constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and I became patent to my mind very early in the rebellion, that the North and the South could never live at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

This is the comprehensive and conclusive judgment of our ablest general, who has never yet expressed an opinion which might be regarded as political, unless it was more than all a military one. It is, moreover, the opinion of a Democrat, and, therefore, we presume Democrats will not question this capacity for judging the question of slavery. The position, antecedents, and character of General Grant no less entitle his celebrated letter on the question of peace to profound respect. On the 16th of August he wrote as follows regarding the condition of the rebellion:

"Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. When the draft quickly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of a peace candidate. In fact, like 'Micawber,' they hope for something to 'turn up.' Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. That would be but the beginning of war, with the thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have peace on any terms, the South would demand the recognition of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slavehunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North."

Major General Tecumseh Sherman is Commander-in-Chief of the grand army in Georgia. At the outbreak of the war he was a military professor in Louisiana and a witness of the political outrage by which that State was coerced into rebellion. Given a command in the war, he was shelved by the McClellan military administration; charged with military "lunacy," he was removed from command of Kentucky, to give place to Don Carlos Buell, a notorious failure. General Sherman has been a long-suffering Democrat and soldier, and it is owing to his experience in Louisiana, and his various observations of the war and its leaders, that he so strongly favors the policy of coercion." He was the hero of the celebrated march from Jackson to Meridian, Miss., so vehemently defamed by the Copperhead men, in which he brought back from the enemy's territory nearly 4,000 colored laborers. In his last great act he confiscated a whole city (Atlanta), and yet we do not hear the Copperheads complain; for they claim him as a Democrat! We shall show that Gen. Sherman is the most radical of radicals. It is well known that he publicly declared himself not only in favor of crushing the rebellion, but of making the Rebel States pay the war debt. But his following letters from General Sherman's letter will be sufficient to convict any Copperhead from the belief that General Sherman will vote for McClellan:

"Whilst I assert for our Government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to bear in patience that political nonsense of a race rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash."—*Sherman to Major Sawyer.*

"I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the service."—*Sherman to Wm. Lloyd Garrison.*

"The Government of the United States gave in North Alabama, any and all rights which they could under the war; I want to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything; because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by Constitutional compact."—*Sherman to Major R. M. Sawyer, commanding at Huntsville, in April last.*

"The people of the South, having appealed to war, are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically and publicly denied. They have appealed to war, and must abide its issues. The United States, as a belligerent party claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be and is both politic and just we should do in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility, it may be both politic and right we should take them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population."—*Sherman to the same.*

"To those who submitto the rightful law and authority of the United States, and forbearance, and to the petulent and persistent Secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better."—*Sherman to the same.*

Major General Wm. S. Rosecrans is the hero of the first campaign in West Virginia, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Murfreesboro, and the campaign against Chattanooga. His politico-military record is well known. Originally a Democrat, the war made him an earnest anti-slavery man; and his personal influence led the army opposition to Vallandigham and the Democracy during the last Gubernatorial election in Ohio. Gen. Rosecrans, with his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, have led the anti-slavery Catholic sentiment of the West in opposition to the Democratic party. Rosecrans was the first general to publicly express himself in favor of allowing the soldiers to vote. His great anti-slavery letter is still fresh in memory.

Admiral Farragut is the great naval hero of the age. For his views upon the question of peace, we commend the doubting to his speeches in New York during the Russian Admiral's visit. He is an earnest supporter of the Government which has so ably sustained him, and, withal belongs to Tennessee, a slave State. New Orleans was not captured by Farragut according to McClellan's plan.

Major General Hooker, a brave and able general, and often termed the "Ney" of the army, is a well-known sceptic of General McClellan's ability and policy. But for McClellan General Hooker declared Richmond might have been taken; and he concurred with General Kearney in saying that the first grand failure of the war was due to the sheer incapacity of General McClellan. "There are no copperheads in the army," said General Hooker before the Union League of New York; "the soldiers will fight well, and they will vote well also." At the beginning of the war, General Hooker was a Democrat.

Major-General Philip Kearney was one of the real heroes of the early campaigns. A gentleman of wealth, an officer of unrivalled education and experience, he gave all his advantages and talents to the war, and fell a martyr to the cause at the battle of Chantilly. His end was embittered by the reflection that he fell a victim to incapacity, which rendered the efforts of brave men fruitless. In several well-known letters he wrote home that the campaign was "being fought by driblets," that the army was "under the control of imbecility or something worse," and that, soldier as he was, he could almost wish he was back again to his quiet home in New Jersey. One of his letters closes with the memorable declaration, "I tell you that McClellan is burnt out." When, after the victory at Malvern Hill, won while General McClellan was on board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing was received, General Kearney said, "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat—we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason!" General Kearney was a staunch Democrat.

Major General George A. McCall, one of the heroes of the Peninsular campaign, and the organizer and leader of the famous Pennsylvania Reserves, [Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago,] declared in a recent letter:

"I now believe, as I ever have believed, that if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the unsuccessful use of the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot say that I have approved or would now indorse all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convention of the States—until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms."

Major General Benjamin Butler, one of the most able and distinguished Breckinridge Democrats at the outbreak of the war, has never allowed any doubt as to his patriotic position. In his latest expression he says:

"Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this Government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Wood, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

"Now, more, if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's 'constitutional rights of the States,' I think it would 'exhaust the resources of statesmanship' to signify to these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in General McClellan's army.

"Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?"

Major General Wool, an opponent of the Administration party before the war, and a veteran officer, earnest and intelligent as he is sincere, records his testimony, as follows:

"The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have rallied to and filled their ranks the weak, the timid, and the cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Major General Sherman. Nothing, for aught that I can discern, can save the Union and its government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan.

"It was not the sword of Cæsar that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption."

Major General Meade, the hero of Gettysburg and the Commander of the Army of the Potomac—a Democrat in former politics—testifies as follows against the Democratic Peace platform:

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the Government."

Major General Burnside, a Democrat and a personal friend of General McClellan, is known as the author of the arrest of Vallandigham and the leader of several victorious campaigns. He is openly in favor of President Lincoln, and opposed to the election of General McClellan. Hear him:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this Rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the authority of the Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, who, before the war, was one of the most distinguished Democrats of the North, and who lost a leg at Gettysburg, pledges his faith in these noble words:

"Until the Constitution and the laws are vindicated in their supremacy throughout the land, the Government should be confided to no hands that will hesitate to employ all the power of the nation to put down the Rebellion.

"Peace, so won, through the noble aspirations of the people, will exalt the national character, and challenge the homage of all who honor patriotism and valor. Peace, imposed upon us by an audacious and arrogant foe, who would owe his triumph not to the superiority of his arms, but to a degenerate population, unworthy of their lineage and forgetful of their traditions, could only last until the contempt of mankind evoked from our shame enough manhood to renew the struggle."

Major General John A. Dix, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Administration, says:

"I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States; and when I say this I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. No, fellow-citizens, the only hope of securing a honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution, lies in a steady, persistent, and unrelenting prosecution of the war—[great applause]—and I believe the judgment of every right-thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction."

Major General John A. Logan, the gallant corps commander under McPherson, and a leading Douglas Democrat of Illinois, spoke the views of all the generals in active service in the West when he said:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than Bull Runnassses, and their only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

A committee of McClellan men wrote to General Logan, at Atlanta, begging him to endorse the Chicago platform. He took his pencil, and, for answer, wrote on the back of his last order congratulating his troops upon the Union victories, the words "excuse me!" and mailed it to the committee. General Logan is about to canvass the State of Illinois for Abraham Lincoln, just as he has been canvassing the State of Georgia.

Major General Andrew Jackson Smith, the hero of Fort De Russy and of Pleasant Hill, an old Pennsylvania Democrat, made the following speech at St. Louis:

"Rebels commenced this war, now let them ask for peace! Never let the North say peace; but when the South shall ask for peace, let us be merciful. I would rather see the old flag under which I have been fighting sunk fathoms deep in the Mississippi than that we should give up and sue for peace. When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the South said he was an Abolitionist. Well, if he was, I am too. But Mr. Lincoln never had a negro, and I have had many, and set them all free. I would free three hundred thousand negroes, if I had them, for the good of my country.

Major General John M. Schofield, formerly a Democrat, widely praised by the Opposition press during his administration in Missouri, has earnestly endorsed the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in a speech at Freeport, Ill.

Major General Sheridan, also a Democrat, the hero of the Shenandoah, has, in addition to his brilliant victories, expressed his opposition to the Peace party by voice and vote.

Major General Casey, a Democrat before the war, is now supporting President Lincoln. He testified that after the battle of Fair Oaks, "If General McClellan had possessed the energetic qualities of a great General, we should have taken Richmond.

Major General Heintzelman, another gallant veteran, and a Democratic supporter of President Lincoln, testified to the same effect—at the battle of Antietam McClellan kept 115,000 soldiers lying idle at Washington.

Major General E. V. Sumner, the great old veteran, who lost his life from devotion to the cause,—another Democratic friend of the Administration—testified that at the battle of Malvern Hill, where Sumner had to assume command, McClellan was not doing his duty, and that the rebels might have been pursued into Richmond.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock, one of the most heroic Generals of the war, belonging to a family of Montgomery county Democrats, is the open advocate of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Major General John A. McClernand, the well known Douglas Democrat, who once opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, has publicly endorsed his re-election.

General John Cochrane, the leader of the War Democrats of New York, thinks "that the success of the Chicago nominees would, at the very best, but place in power a party of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and indecisive action." He, therefore, supports President Lincoln.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile and patriot, the gallant leader of the Irish brigade in the battles of Fredericksburg, declares that, although he respects General McClellan for gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for President.

Major General Banks (formerly a decided friend of Gen. McClellan), is a well-known supporter of President Lincoln.

Major General Franklin, an old Democrat, and a personal friend of General McClellan, declares for "a vigorous prosecution of the war" in opposition to the Chicago platform.

Major General Lovell H. Rosseau, the gallant and daring Kentuckian, once an owner of slaves, and a Breckinridge Democrat, is boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, occupying the same grounds as Rev. Dr. Breckinridge in approval of the policy of emancipation. He was one of the first to express his disapproval of the compact between General McClellan and the rebel Buckner, by which loyal Kentucky troops were kept from being enlisted. This compact was announced in a proclamation written by ex-Judge Major Key, of McClellan's staff, who subsequently declared that it was not his policy to enlist the rebellion.

General Truman Seymour, the hero of Fort Sumter, a former Democrat, declares in his letter, after imprisonment in Georgia, that the rebels have no hope save in the success of Gen. McClellan and his party, and that the Confederacy is falling to ruins.

Major Generals Warren, Ord, Wright, Birney, Smith, Gillmore, and every corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, are opposed to the election of Gen. McClellan.

Major Gen. Humphreys, chief engineer under Gen. McClellan), Major Generals Mott, Gregg, Torbett, Graham, Hunt and Prince, who were once devoted partisans of Gen. McClellan, are now opponents of his election.

Nearly every general officer in our armies in Virginia and Georgia is a known opponent of the election of Gen. McClellan, while the rank and file are, with extremely rare exceptions, against him.

The only Generals undoubtedly in favor of Gen. McClellan are the extinguished Generals Fitz John Porter, Geo. W. Morgan, and General Naglee. Finally, the most important witness against Gen. McClellan is Gen. McClellan himself.

The Efforts of an Agent of Foreign Princes and Foreign Bankers to Control Pennsylvania Elections.

It is now fix

An Opera Manager on the Irrepressible Conflict.

A New York paper having recently thrown out a few remarks about the sickness of Mr. Maretzek's artists, intimating that a good manager should have avoided these troubles, the impresario has published a letter in which, after asserting the indisposition of Signor Maximilian, &c., thus pleasantly discusses the subject:

"For the rest, let me modestly confess that I know not how to act. It has been the study of my life to 'manage' in just the way your critic suggests. I can conceive of no greater triumph for an impresario than to be able to say that he had absolutely no excuses for disappointing the public. To do away with colds and deny to the throat its too facile hoarseness, would indeed be a meritorious achievement. The squaring of the circle, the transmutation of metals, the distillation of the waters of eternal life, even the discovery of perpetual motion itself, were nothing to it. But, alas! there is a homely proverb which says you may bring a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink, and—forgive the feeble pun—you may take a hoarse singer to the stage, but you cannot make him sing. I have in my memory at this moment a little illustrative incident. A refractory tenor, during one of my Cuban trips, concluded that it was desirable to be sick. The weather was fine, and the *volantes* presented unusual charms. It was despotic, perhaps, and decidedly unpleasant; but the tenor was arrested by the authorities. His name had been announced on the bills, and that was their justification. Imagine the supreme relief that this event occasioned me. There was to be no disappointment. I had at last reached the blessed land where colds and hoarseness were ignored. The object of my life was accomplished. I found the Atlantis of a managerial desire, and was never to be unhappy again. The singing came. Precisely at the appointed hour my tenor was delivered to me, guarded by four stout soldiers. The stage was before him, their bayonets behind. In the dress circle was the dignitary who had caged the unwilling singer. A savage glare was directed to the scene as the curtain made his entry, and then the audience listened. They are listening yet, for that resolute man refused to open his mouth. The stream was there, you perceive, but he would not drink.

And should your critic know any way by which he can be made to do so, I shall feel under eternal obligations to him if he would impart it to me. The only plan that has worked well with me, so far, is the simple but expensive one of keeping a large company, so that if one singer is sick, or only pretends to be sick, another singer can instantly be put in his place.

According to the last census, in 1850 the number of sheep in the United States was 21,723,220, while in 1860 the number was 24,8,3,569. The number of pounds of wool produced in 1850 was 52,516,929, against 60,511,343 in 1860. At the same periods the amount of cotton produced was, for the former year, 2,445,793 bales, and for the latter, 5,198,077. Thus, while the cotton product trebled, the wool product increased only about eight million pounds, a smaller proportionate increase than of any other agricultural product of half its value, or upwards, sugar only excepted. The period which witnessed this result was otherwise profitable and prosperous, and the result of the small increase of the wool product during that decade has been generally ascribed to the low tariff of 1846 and 1857 on foreign wool and woolens, as wool-growing had not then reached such a magnitude as to withstand competition to which exposed. It had been built up, as many other industries had been, by protection.

Laborious but Useful.—When Mr. Wm. J McAlpine was the superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, he kept in books a record of every rail on the line, giving in brief terms the history; that is, the date of its insertion, its present condition (ascertained along the whole line by constant inspection,) and its probable duration. For example: rail such a number, of such a mile, was good for ten days; another, needed renewing to-morrow; and so on. This was a labor, and it required system and care and perseverance; but it was done, and it gave security to passengers, in Germany, wheels, after being used a certain time, are discarded, whether they show symptoms of weakness or not. There are roads in this country that have been run for ten or fifteen years without killing a single person. Others might be conducted with the same vigilance. Is it probable that, with due inspection, two catastrophes would occur in one week on one line of railroad?

A Rebel Dog Captured.—An officer who came up from City Point to-day had with him an ugly looking specimen of the genus canine, which he guarded very carefully. The dog, it appears, was a great pet with both our own and the rebel pickets in front of Hancock's corps. The dog had been trained to carry messages between the pickets. A rebel paper would be placed in his mouth and he would scamper to the Union lines, deliver it to the picket and return with a northern paper. He has been entrusted with packages of coffee and tobacco, and always delivered them promptly and safely. The rebels, however, tried to make use of him for transmitting information from one portion of their lines to another, and the four-legged messenger having been caught with one of these messages, he was confiscated and brought North.—*Washington Star, Oct. 14.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

El Dorado Oil Company,
Office of the Union Banking Company.

PITTSBURGH STOCKHOLDERS

are hereby notified that the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY next, at the above office, on the payment of the balance due on the shares of stock, to the President of the Company, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors to receive said balance and to distribute the certificates.

B. A. MITCHELL,
oct19-3t Secretary and Treasurer.

El Dorado Oil Company,
Office corner of Fifth and Walnut sts., Pitts.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the Company, for the month of September, payable on and after the 31st inst., the Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th, at 3 o'clock, p m. [oct19-3t] B. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

Office Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum Co.,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions, [TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,] forthwith, to M. IRA B. McKAY, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ROBERT F NEVIN, oct18-6t President.

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Great Western Oil Company, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. B. CANFIELD, President.
E. S. WARD, Sec'y and Treasurer.
C. BALSLEY, Clerk

Directors—John B. Canfield, Wm. Frew, Samuel McCormick, Reese Owens, J. B. Anger, James Bennett, Jr. oct17-1w

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 16th instant. By order of Directors
oct5-td W. P. JONES, Secr'tary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock.....$2,500,000.
Shares.....$0,000 of $50 each.

Pittsburgh, Oct 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.
oct13-1w E. WESTERVELT, Secretary

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKeever, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes, the location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary, Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1f

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 136 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 391 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & CO., of this city, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by their successors, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, by whom all contracts and obligations will be met, and who only are authorized to collect the amounts due to the firm of Lippincott & Co., and to use the name of that firm in the settlement of our business.

In retiring from business we recommend our successors, Lippincott & Bakewell to the patronage of our friends and customers.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
WM. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.....R. P. BAKEWELL,
W. BAKEWELL.....B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
General Partners Special Partners.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

having purchased the manufactory and Trade of Lippincott & Co., will continue to manufacture Axes, Hoes, Shovels, &c., as heretofore.

The new firm will brand their goods with the name of

"LIPPINCOTT & CO.,"

as their "Trade Mark," and solicit the continuance of the favors shown to the late firm. oct1-2w

PRODUCE—

11 kegs prime Apple Butter.
2 " Butter.
25 bushels Potatoes. Just received and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
oct4

100 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD. In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
oct8 No. 121 Second street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger: but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion formed on 18 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, and which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $20, far superior to many made a few years at $150 to $75. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

Fourth night of the engagement of
YANKEE LOCKE,
who will appear in his favorite character of Sample Switchel.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the new moral temperance drama, entitled

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

Sample Switchel.....Yankee Locke
Joe Morgan.....M'Kee Rankin
Mr. Romaine.....F. Cuipepadaio
Simon Slade.....J. W. Dickson
Mrs. Morgan.....Annie Eberlie
To conclude with.....
THE PHANTOM BREAKFAST.
Augustus.....J. O. Sefton

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and pays the exclusive use of the same. [oct8-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,219 20
Assets.....$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....882,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000

The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends. Sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct2 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....6,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. B. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ewer, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore. *Medical Examiner*—W. J. HALDEMAN, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy16-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES.
JOHN F. BARR,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. S. HAYS,	CHAS. ARNOLD.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOVARD, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
L. L. FAHNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIRK.	dec1

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
ap24-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh
dec5-3tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20-1md

GRAVEYARD NOTICE.

The Burying Ground on Stevenson street, known as "KERR'S BURYING GROUND," having been sold by the Sheriff for a claim of the city for Paving Taxes, all persons having friends buried therein are requested to have them removed immediately without further notice. oct13-thm-1m

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct-1f

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEEPS,
for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se3 136 Wood street.

FOUNDRIES.

A. Bradley, Pres't.....W. Vankirk, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID CUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Cord and Supporters, Reading Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JONES H. KNOCH, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally: Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills, Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID R. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 150 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se9

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street
manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
100 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY M. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JOSNE
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY E. CAMPE.
The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM MCKAY.
BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,
Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most favorable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct8-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at manufacturers rates. No. 238 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References.—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arnoldes, John L House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se18-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Pirla Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
250,000 lbs Extra Mess Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
jal2

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn7 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
29 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

FOR FALL TRADE,
At
T. T. MYLER & Co.'s,
62 WOOD STREET.
A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.
Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at
LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.
Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.
se20 62 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,400 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 8 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter, 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 Stills, 64x ... cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above is in good order. For price and further information address
se23-1m Mills, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50 —100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of notes to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2m&dw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-4f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $200,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS M. BEALE,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can save $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal, gold coin, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., 84 Wood street.
mh30-1f JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY:

Dr. SPENCER respectfully announces that in order to make it more agreeable and pleasant for LADIES and CHILDREN, he has engaged the services of a Lady EXPRESSLY to assist in waiting upon ladies and children desiring Dental operations, who will always be in attendance at his office, Number 251, Penn street.

Dr. Spencer's establishment is pronounced by the many hundreds that have visited it during the last year, also by the Press and the whole medical fraternity, as being the largest and most complete in the United States. With its large and commodious Steam Dental Establishment, taken into consideration with Dr. Spencer's SUPERIOR SKILL in his profession, which is nearly demonstrated by his PERFECT SUCCESS, together with his LA DESSUS MONDE SAVANTE RAPOTAHSYONG, it is no wonder why he is so successful, and now has the pleasure of receiving the visits of over ONE HUNDRED PATIENTS DAILY. Dr. Spencer has NINE EFFICIENT CLASS ASSISTANTS from New York and Philadelphia always in attendance, thus enabling you prompt and immediate attention. He will make you as good a set of Teeth for from $12 to $15 as you can get in the City for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and he will warrant them to GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT. No. 251 Penn street, is the place. Call and examine his stock of teeth, and select a set to suit yourself. Always from FIVE to EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of teeth on hand to select from. oct7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.)

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 32 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description by number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. H. BARNES,
oct6-1m Secretary.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons. also on weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon Mercer county, Pa

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
K. H. KING,
oct8 c. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The commodious and beautifully situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Robert A. Wilson, in South Pittsburgh, located at the bend of Coal Hill road, overlooking the valley of the Monongahela and the city of Pittsburgh, and only a few minutes walk from the south end of the Monongahela bridge.

This property will be rented low and possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises of
oct7-6t SARAH E. WILSON, Executrix, or
WM. M. SHINN, 137 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

GEO. W. SMITH FARM
FOR SALE.

I have had my Waldinston Estate surveyed and divided into seven parcels to suit purchasers, and will offer the same at public auction on

MONDAY, October 24,

All that portion lying west of Bethany Pike I will offer in five different tracts—the first containing about

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Thursday, October 20, 1864.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J.H. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 19, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	.....	102
U. S. 5-20s "	102	102
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94¾	.....
Allegheny County 6s	79	.....
Allegheny County Bounty 6s	.....	98
Pittsburgh 6s	78	61
Steubenville Scrip	.....	61
Citizens' Insurance	61	.....
Allegheny Insurance	.....	27
German Ins. Co	.....	14
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	60½	61
Allegheny Bank	.....	98
Lumsden	.....	25
Daizell Oil	8¼	9¾
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	.....	12
Ohio Valley	.....	1¾
Stella	.....	1
Federal	.....	1¾
Horse Neck	.....	1¾
Fayette	.....	1¾
Fleming & Blood	.....	4¾
Cherry Run Central	.....	1¾
Eldorado	2¼	2¾
Phillips	.....	7¾
Merchants'	.....	35
Oil Basin	.....	10½
Allegheny Valley Oil	.....	2½
Germania	.....	5
Mass Mining	.....	9

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s at 102

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

BANKS

Par Val.	Last Sales.	Remarks.
100 Second National	.....	
100 Third National	.....	
100 Fourth National	.....	
50 Exchange	Div. May 5	⅌ ct.
50 Union	" " 5	" "
50 Pittsburgh	" " 5	" "
50 Allegheny	" " 5	" "
50 Mechanics	" " 4	" "
50 Manufacturers'	" " 4	" "
100 First National	.....	$4.75
100 First National, Alty	.....	$96.00
50 Manchester Saving	.....	⅌ ct.

INSURANCE.

50 Citizens	Div. June	$6.00
42 Western	" May	$2.50
50 Monongahela	" "	$5.00
50 Eureka	" "	$4.00
50 Pittsburgh	" Aug.	$4.00
25 Allegheny	" July	$6.00
50 People's	.....	⅌ 00

BRIDGE.

25 Monongahela	Div. Sept. 5	⅌ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	Div. July 5	⅌ ct.
50 Hand street	Div. July 5	⅌ ct.
50 Mechanic street	.....	.....
25 Birmingham	Div. July	$1 50

RAILROAD.

50 Allegheny Valley	No Div.	
50 Pennsylvania	Div. May 4	⅌ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	Div. Oct. 25	⅌ ct.
100 Cleveland	Div. April 4	⅌ ct.
50 Connellsville	No Div.	
50 do (interest)	"	"
50 Steubenville	"	"
50 Chartiers	"	"
50 Memphis	"	"
50 Pittsburgh & Connellsv'r	"	"
25 Birmingham	"	"
50 Citizens	"	"

GAS.

50 Pittsburgh	Div. July	$2 50
25 Consumers	" July	$1 00
25 Birmingham	" June	⅌ ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

25 Lioness	Div. Aug. 12	⅌ ct.
10 North American	.....	.....
10 Daizell	Div. Sept. 1	⅌ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	Div. Sept. 2	⅌ ct.
10 Colwell	Div. Oct. 4	⅌ ct.
8 Iron City	.....	.....
2 Horse Neck	.....	.....
8 Stella	.....	.....
8 Federal	.....	.....
20 Acme	.....	.....
5 Whitely Creek	.....	.....
5 Fayette	.....	.....
4 Story	.....	.....
4 Fleming & Blood farm	Div. Oct. 2	⅌ ct.
10 Olmstead	.....	.....
10 Byrd farm	.....	.....
10 Phenix	.....	.....
8 Phillips	Div. Oct. 2	⅌ ct.
Ohio Valley	.....	.....
El Dorado	.....	.....
Cherry Run Central	Div. Oct. 1	⅌ ct.
10 Densmore	.....	.....
10 Noble & Delamater	.....	.....
4 Linden Oil Co	Div. Sept. 1	⅌ ct.
Rose Oil Co	Div. Sept. 2	⅌ ct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

80 Pitts. & Greens. Fer.	.....	.....
80 Monganela Navigat'n	Div. July	⅌ 80

BONDS.

Allegheny County 6s	Coupons Jan'y & July.	
Pittsburgh 6's	do do do	
do 6's	do do do	
Allegheny City 6's	do do do	
do 6's	do do do	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	do do do	
do 2d mortg.	do April and Oct.	
Connellsville R.R. 6's	do Feb'y and Aug.	
Steub. R. R. 6's	.....	
All. Co. Bounty 6's	.....	
Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	.....	

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, P. M.

The Board of Bankers and Brokers are making efforts to systematize the transactions in the numerous Oil Stocks. As many of the members of the Board have felt the inconvenience of dealing in *due bills* and *receipts* where Stock Certificates should appear, that a resolution was passed providing that the Stock of no Company shall be placed on the regular list except such as are regularly organized and have their transfer books ready. This will of course make a sweeping change, but the reform is indispensably necessary.

The Secretary of the Board has authorized us to make this announcement, and to invite from the officers of all Companies whose Stocks are dealt in in this market such information as will enable the Committee upon which this labor has been devolved to discharge their duty thoroughly and intelligently.

—We notice that the sales at the Board to-day were exclusively Government securities. The offerings for other stocks embraced the usual variety but elicited no actual sales at the Board. We are informed, however, that many sales occurred subsequently in consequence of these offerings. The regular banks and banking houses find the Board quite a convenience in the disposal and purchase of Government stocks, certificates, &c., and are now enabled to sell or purchase directly that which formerly required transmission to New York or Philadelphia and the payment there of commissions. Daizell was offered at 9¾; Columbia was not offered to-day; Acme was offered to-day at 2¾ —no bidders. We have never heard of a sale of this stock. It has had for some time a nominal quotation and has only recently appeared at the Board, where it is either held too high or is so little known that it does not attract bidders. Phillips was offered at 7¾ ex dividend. It is said that this company owns the one-fourth interest in a well of two hundred barrels just struck on the Corn Planter tract.

—The New York *Times* says the trade of the past week showed an improvement over the dullness of the previous fortnight in the sale of both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. The fresh import entries continue on a moderate scale, while the exports of Produce ran up for the week to nearly five and a half millions in value. The export of Gold and Silver is very light; but the price of Gold on speculation has advanced about 20 ⅌ cent. The course of the Money Market is easy on the Stock Brokers at 7 per cent., and there is a partial improvement in the demand for undoubted paper at from 9 to 10 cent. per annum. The Railway traffic throughout the country continues very large, and at rates on freight which should be profitable by the recent general advance by the principal New York and Western roads. The speculation in their shares on the Stock Exchange are recovering from the recent depression, and for the last week show a general improvement.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will pay, on the 25th of October, a dividend of four per cent., free of tax.

—The Milwaukee papers mention a rumor that the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad has passed into the hands of the Northwestern Company.

—The following National Banks have been authorized during the week ending October 15:

Name of Bank.	*Location.*	*Capital.*
First National	Rochester, N. Y.	$100,000
Framingham Nat'l	Framingham, Mass.	200,000
National Exchange	Boston, Mass.	1,000,000
First National	Eaton, Ohio	100,000
Grundy Co. Nat'l	Morris, Ill.	50,000
Northern National	Hallowell, Me.	100,000
First National	Chelsea, Mass.	150,000
Aggregate capital		$1,700,000

The following banks have added to their capital during the same time:

	Original Capl al.	Additional.
First National, Girard, Pa	$100,000	$300,000
Second National, Skowhegan, Me	50,000	25,000
First National, Portland, Me	100,000	350,000
Aggregate addition to capital		$405,000
Amount of capital previously authorized		$9,706,420

Aggregate amount of capital to date, $10,111,420

Whole number of banks authorized to date 533

—A well executed and very dangerous fifty-dollar counterfeit greenback has been put in circulation. The general appearance of the bill is precisely that of the genuine, and the signatures are perfect fac-similes. A close examination, however, discloses that the engraving is coarser and the printing not quite as well done, while in the vignette of Hamilton the nose is less prominent, and the lower part of the ear, which in the genuine is quite plain, is obscure. The words in scrip, "Promise to pay to bearer," are somewhat coarser than in the genuine. The paper is unusually good for a counterfeit note.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Thursday, October 20, 1864.

Business was not active. The demand was local to meet the wants of the city trade. The Eastern money market during the week has been unsettled. The effect has been to depress the market. As regards the leading articles buyers have been cautious, waiting until commercial movements in the East become more settled. The weather, which has been pleasant, clouded up last evening, giving evidence of falling weather. Our rivers are falling slowly with about five feet six inches by the marks. Freights to the lower ports are not plenty. It takes a boat from three to four days to pick up a passable trip. We notice a large increase in the passenger trade. All the regular packets that have left latterly have been full in leaving port. The only arrivals outside of the regular packets were the Citizen and James Powell. The latter left for Portsmouth after discharging her freight. The former had a moderate trip of miscellaneous articles. The departures include the New York for Cincinnati with a fair trip, the Lent Leoti, for Nashville, loaded principally with government freight. The Guidon has arrived from Cincinnati. She will load in turn. The favorite packet, Kate B. Porter, is the first steamer for Cincinnati. She will leave, possibly, on Saturday. She will be followed by the Glyde No. 3. Toe Roanoke did not leave last evening. She will depart to-day for St. Louis. The new steamer Iron City is announced for the same port. There were no arrivals or departures on the Allegheny. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The receipts keep pace with the demand. Sales 140 bbls at $2 50@3 per bbl—the latter for a choice article.

HAY—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand. The sales were 12 loads at $38@42.

TURNIPS—Was in fair request. Sales 40 bush at $1 00.

RICE—Was steady, with sales of 6 sacks Rangoon at 18c.

POTATOES—The demand for Jersey Sweet is on the increase. Sales 20 bbls at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was quiet with regular sales; 46 hds W. R. was disposed of at 20@22c.

BUTTER—Was more inquired for. The market was steady with sales of 1,500 lbs at 35@40c.

FLOUR—The market was quiet. The sales were confined altogether to meet the wants of the city trade. The supply on hand is not large. Holders take matters easily. They have no desire to force sales, hence we have but few sales to record. Prices were unchanged. Extra ranged from $9 75 to $10; Extra Family, $10 25, $10 50@11, the latter for a choice article.

GRAIN—The market was not very active, the sales were only moderate. Wheat—Was unchanged, both Red and White. There was no stock to operate with. Oats—Was more enquired for; a number of loads were disposed of; sales of 250 bushels at the depot at 85c; 400 at 85c; 250 do at 86c. Corn—Was nominal at $1 50 with small sales. Barley—In the absence of sales we give figures. Brewers are willing to purchase at viz: Spring, $1 60; Fall, $1 65.

BARLEY MALT—Was not active: Sales at $2 00@2 20.

HOPS—Prices show a wide range, viz: Eastern New York, 1863, 40c; 1864, 60c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, as prices were unchanged we omit figures in the present issue.

CHESNUTS—The receipts continue to increase; we note small sales at $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bushel.

SALT—Market steady. Sales of 170 bbls at $3 06 ⅌ bbl.

EGGS—The market was steady at 28c ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—The market was inactive. Small lots were disposed of at viz: Middlings, $2 87@2 90 ⅌ cwt; Shorts, $1 70; Bran, $1 50@1 55.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 24, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	.....
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	.....
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ to ¾ inch	.....
1¼ to 1½ by 5/16 inch	.....

SQUARE AND HAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	.....
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	.....
1 to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	.....
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	.....

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	.....

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2 to 6 inch	.....
1¼ and 1½ inch	.....
⅞ and 1 inch	.....
1 and 1¼	.....
Round 1¼	.....
⅞ inch	.....
¾ inch	.....
⅝ inch	.....
½ inch	.....

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	¼ and 9-16 inch
2¼ to 2¾	7-16 and ½
3 to 3¾ inch	5-16 inch
⅞ to 4 inch	¼ inch
5/8, ¾ and ⅞ inch	⅜

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	½
⅝ and ¾ inch	⅜ inch

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	½ inch
⅝ and ¾ inch	⅜ inch

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	.....
" 18 to 24	.....
" 25 and 26	.....
" 27	.....

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¾c ⅌ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	.....
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	

SPECIAL RATES.

Flow Slabs	.....
" Wings	.....

FLAT RAILS

Punched and countersunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	.....
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	.....
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	.....
1¼ by ⅝ inch	.....

FLOW HANDLE IRON.

Flow Handle Iron	.....

NAIL ROD.

Juniata	.....

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, ⅌ keg	⅌ keg
8d and 9d	9 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½
3d	10 37½
Casing Nails	.....
6d	10 13
8d	9 88
10d	10 13
12d	10 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Chicago Market by Mail.

October 18.

There was a good attendance on 'Change today and the general produce market was unusually active—opening very firm under the influence of higher quotations for gold, but closing irregular and weak after the receipts of the New York dispatches.

Flour was held very firmly, but buyers held off and the market was inactive—the day's sales amounting to only about 600 bbls at $9 00 @9 62½ for Red Winter, $8 70@10 00 for Spring extra, and $7 25@7 50 for good Spring Superfine.

The Wheat market was active but very irregular—No. 2 spring opening at $1 71@1 71½ and closing at $1 66@1 66½—a decline on Saturday's closing quotations on Change of 1@2c per bush. Upwards of 200,000 barrels changed hands at $1 78 for No. 1 Red, $1 75@1 76 for No. 2 Red, $1 66 for Rejected Red, $1 72@1 75 for No. 1 Spring, $1 66@1 67½ for No. 2 Spring, and $1 56@1 58 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at inside quotations. There is no demand, whatever, for shipment.

Corn opened firm and more active, but closed quiet and about 1c lower. About 52,000 bushels changed hands at $1 27@1 28 for No. 1 Corn and $1 26@1 27 for No. 2 Corn—market closing weak at inside quotations.

Oats were active and easier—prices ruling ½c lower than on Saturday—with sales of about 170,000 bushels at 61c for No. 1 Oats and 61½@62c for rejected Oats in store—the market closing steady.

Rye was in fair demand and steady—opening firm but closing weak. About 16,000 bu were sold at $1 10@1 12 for No. 1 Rye and $1 10 for No. 2—closing quiet.

Barley was active and firm at the full prices of Saturday—with sales of 25,000 bushels, at $1 60@1 65 for No. 2 in store—chiefly at the outside quotation.

Highwines opened quiet at former prices, but towards the close a more active demand sprang up, and the market advanced 2@3c per gal, selling 996 bbls when sold in a range of $1 05@1 06—closing quiet but firm at the advance named.

Destruction of Cotton Crops.

New Orleans papers give doleful accounts of the present cotton crop. The rainy worm has swept some plantations so that the remnant of the crop will not be worth gathering. One account from Vicksburg says:

"Every plantation in this neighborhood is laid waste, and many fields will not make five bales to the hundred acres, the worm having eaten the stalk, the leaves, bloom balls, and even eaten the stalk.

"The weather is very fine for their operations, and at this time every field is entirely invested, and nothing but an unconditional surrender to the entire and complete destruction of the crop is left us."

Cincinnati Army Awards

October 18.

Major DuBarry, the Commissary at this post, to-day gives his decision on the bids opened on Saturday. He declines allowing us to publish the awards, and we are therefore unable to lay the details before our readers. We understand, however, that all the beef offered was refused, and nothing but pork was taken. Of the latter, contracts for about 15,000 bbls, mostly from St. Louis and Chicago, were given, but at what price we have not been able to ascertain. So far as we have learned, not a pound of any article bid for by Cincinnati merchants was taken.

New York Petroleum Market.

October 18.

Petroleum.—Crude was higher and excited. Large sales at 46@48c. Refined in bond was firm at 66@67c. The sales included also 200 barrels straw color at 58c and 5,000 gallis in tins for export, at 85c. Refined free, was excited and higher. Sales of 500 bbls All October, at 82½c. Benzine 48@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was suspended yesterday. There was no activity exhibited among operators. In the first place, the receipts for some days past have furnished no Oil to operate with, and there is but twenty inches water, which prevents steamers from running to the Oil region. Our receipts will have to come the old-fashioned way, by flats on keels and bulk boats. This, of course, is a slow process. The market at Oil City, in the vicinity of the wells, was active, with plenty of buyers. The prices on the Story Farm were $8 @8 50 ⅌ bbl., according to location. The previous report, of Oil selling at the wells at $7 ⅌ bbl., was incorrect. The Oil that came out of the creek on the last pond freshet is on the way down. That not previously disposed of will arrive during the next five days. A friend of ours, engaged in the business, has five bulk boats on the way down, containing some 3,000 bbls. of Oil. This lot, at $12 ⅌ bbl., would realize the nice sum of $36,000. The same firm has more to come. The market yesterday was very quiet, and holders were asking an advance on Crude. This, together with the small amount on hand, prevented operations. Holders of bulk were asking 50c. At these figures buyers were shy. No sales in bulk were reported. The sales in barrels only amounted to 132, at about yesterday's rates.

REFINED—There has been no movement for some days. Orders were received from the East, by a firm in this city, to purchase 3,000 bbls for the European market. This will cause a slight stir among the holders of refined. No purchases had been made up to the close of the market. Prices for bonded and free were nominal.

CRUDE—Sellers had no stocks to dispose of, so that transactions were out of the question. The tendency was upward. Sales of 80 bbls at 33c, barrels included; 52 bbls at 78c, packages to be returned.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Brother	114
R. Wray	79
Total	193

Imports Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Co., 429 bbls Refined for New York.
Lockhart & Frew, 315 bbls bbls Refined for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Co., 215 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.
S. McMahon & Co., 43 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.
W. McKeown, 72 bbls Refined for New York.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, October 7.

COTTON—Sales of the week 39,000 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened dull, with a decline of 1d@1d. ⅌ lb, but closed firmer. The sales to-day (Friday) were 5,000 bales, the market closing flat, with small inquiry and weak prices. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	28d.	26d.
Mobile	27½d.	25½d.
Uplands	27d.	25½d.

The stock in port is 300,000 bales, including 12,000 bales of American.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with little inquiry, and quotations are weak.

Of the stock of cotton on the London *Times* of 7th October says:

"The stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool at the close of last month was larger than it had been since February, 1863. This, in the course of the past quarter, the movement of the stock compared as follows with the corresponding periods of 1863 and 1862:

	1864. Bales.	1863. Bales.	1862. Bales
Week ending July 1	336,875	352,042	184,940
" 8	325,577	317,800	159,180
" 15	312,184	296,930	135,490
" 22	304,966	281,290	171,430
" 29	297,870	256,809	161,560
Aug. 5	295,980	316,690	158,750
" 12	246,640	292,380	125,810
" 19	221,910	283,130	82,420
" 26	206,629	247,050	62,080
Sept. 2	279,890	239,370	58,150
" 9	346,990	207,210	92,330
" 16	396,986	171,689	91,650
" 23	391,180	201,060	84,150
" 30	412,430	192,940	212,660

"Thus, in the course of the past quarter the stock increased to the extent of 108,595 bales, while in the corresponding period of 1863 it decreased to the extent of 160,002 bales. This result has occurred with an average weekly delivery to the trade from Liverpool to September 30th's year of 31,140 bales, against 28,210 bales in the corresponding nine months of 1863, and 21,680 bales in the corresponding nine months of 1862. It will be observed that the stock was largest in September. This arose from the very large receipts of the month, and the contraction of operations by spinners in consequence of the severe rate of discount and the unduly high price at which raw cotton is still selling."

New York Butter Market.

The butter trade has dragged heavily during the past week. Sales to some extent have been made of western butter for the English market, by making full concessions to shippers, but the demand for fine grades for export, now on the market is large, and constantly accumulating with fresh arrivals, while no demand for any but fancy lots for home trade. The dairymen of the State continue to hold back their dailies of butter, still dreaming of a short crop and a consequent rate, which is already past realization for this season. The make of fall butter continues to be very large and of fine quality in all sections, and the policy of holding back supplies and feeding this market has accumulated a heavy stock in the country, while the period for shipment, and consumption is rapidly passing away. The effect of this is certain, and is being rapidly developed, and instead of a short crop a heavy overstock, and consequent low prices must be the termination. The receipts of State Butter during the past week have been unusually light for the season, but the only demand for such stock during the city trade the supply was sufficient, particularly at the prices demanded, which the necessities of retailers alone compelled them to submit to. We omit sales of private dairy fall butters, the amount of business in that line being too insignificant at this period to merit a quotation. A few fancy retail grocers absorb the whole receipts, and the prices paid have no bearing on the market. We note sales of 1,000 firkins fine Western Butter at 30@35c, and one invoice of fine Delaware Dairy Butter at 44c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

October 18.

Cattle—The receipts of Beef Cattle are again beginning to come in quite freely, reaching to over 3,000 head. There was a moderate demand for good cattle, and prices were less firm. The inquiry for common Steers was limited, at 10@13c for Chester County and Western Pennsylvania, with small sales. Sales of prime Ohio and Illinois a. 14@16½c ⅌ lb, as to quality. The cattle offered for sale represented the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Maryland, below we give the particulars of the sales to-day.

Cows—The receipts are extremely light, only amounting to 80 head. The demand was fair and all that arrived were taken at from $45@ 80 for cows and fresh calves, and from $20@40 for springers. The market closed with a steady demand at present prices.

Sheep—The receipts have slightly fallen off since our last report, but the demand is good and prices have steadily advanced. The receipts reached about 5½ head, and sold at 5¾ ⅌ lb gross, for common to good, as in condition.

Hogs come in slowly. At Henry Glass' Union Hog Drove Yard receipts were not so heavy as last week, but nevertheless fully equal to the demand. The late advance in the price of good has been well maintained, and sales to the extent of 185 head are reported at last week's prices. At the Avenue Drove Yard receipts were better, but prices are unchanged. We notice sales of corn fed good to fine at 9½@9¾c ⅌ lb gross, net 200 lbs. No sales of stock have come under our notice at either yard.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

October 11.

A fair business is being transacted in the various yards throughout the city, at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$65 50
1st Common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	35 00
Hemlock "	20 00
Pine Joists and Timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine Fencing Boards "	40 00
Flooring "	30 00
1st Common Flooring "	70 00
2d " "	60 00
3d " " weather boarding "	50 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust Posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	7 00
" " " "	6 00
Lath " "	6 00

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 18.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 4 hhds and 18 boxes, viz: 4 hhds Mason county Lugs, 1 at $8 75, 1 at $11, 2 at $12 50 and 18 boxes Kentucky, ranging from $5 to $12, also, for the Government, 8 hhds Leaf and 14 boxes Manufactured Tobacco. Receipts light.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 17.

Market active, and the advance of yesterday was sustained. Sales comprise 34 hhds, including 2 of seconds at $9 10 to $9 90; 5 at $8 75 to $9 30; 10 factory do at $9 60 to $11 50; 2 planters' do at $12 24 to $12 75; 3 common shipping Leaf at $16 to $17 25; 4 medium do at $20 25 to $22 50; 1 good do at $24 to $27; 5 common manufacturing Leaf at $23 25 to $29 75; and 2 bxs at $4 90 to $8 80 ⅌ 100 lbs. One hhd was rejected.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

October 18.

The receipts at this market during the past week have been quite large, and the demand having fallen off to a great extent, the market has been weak, and prices drooping, although they are not quotably lower. Small sales are being made at the following quotations:

OLD HAY.

Baled, ⅌ ton	$25@27
Loose, ⅌ ton	23@25

NEW HAY.

Baled, ⅌ ton	$24@26
Loose, ⅌ ton	23@25

STRAW—There is scarcely any demand, and prices are entirely nominal.

Chicago Tallow Market.

October 18.

Received, 780 lbs; shipped, lbs. With a light supply, and a moderate demand, prices rule steady at former quotations. We quote:

Prime City Packers, ⅌ lb ..... 16@00
Country Tallow ..... 13@13¾c

Sale to-day, 100 bbls City Packers. Tallow at 15c ⅌ lb.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Clarke & Co, 17 hhds tobacco; Wallace 37 barrels apples; Owner, 1 do eggs; Standard Oil Co, 91 empty barrels; Ogden & Co, 11 barrels ware; Spencer & McKay, 160 sacks barley; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co 150 do do, 2 bales do; Beck & Co, 11 sacks rags; A. & D H Chambers, 43 boxes g ware; G Evans, 5 boxes, 1 bale; Owner, 4 packages; Russell, 10 bales hay; Ambery, 5 bales wadding; Raun, 3 do; Hananer, 2 do; Schomaker & Lang, 300 bundles paper; Henry Moore Finch, 5 packages; Thompson, 10 barrels apples; Fairly, 10 sacks corn; Gillespie, 6 barrels apples; Alexander, 23 do do; Voigt & Co, 14 do potatoes, 10 sacks turnips; Steel & Son, 18 bales hay; Hallman, Rahm & Co, 4 casks scrap iron; Clarke & Co, 4 casks ware; D Fawcett & Co, 14 empty barrels; McDonald & Co, 2 horses, 1 carriage; Fetzer & Armstrong, 2 washing machines; Capt Poe, 8 pkgs; H Riddle, 20 barrels apples.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER JONAS POWELL—R T Kennedy, 10 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 1 box, 240 bbls flour; R C Loomis, 3¼ tons pig metal, 2 boxes; Burke & Barnes, 1 safe; H Childs & Co., 32 bxs seed, 8 sks gingseng, 3 do roots, 17 do rags, 2 do wool, 9 rolls leather, 1 pks; W P Beck & Co, 19 sks rags; Potter, Aiken & Shepherd, 210 bbls apples; Fleming & Steel, 200 do.

St. Louis.

PER CITIZEN—S Reynolds, 20 tons pig iron; H H Collins, 5 hhds fire clay; J Y McLaughlin & Co, 250 hides; Jno G Copelin, lot furniture; G B Jones, 7 pkgs; M Hoyl 21 hhds, 7 cases, and 3 bxs tobacco; H McSwiggin, 1 bbl liquors; owner, 3 cks soda; Geo Calhoun, 2 bbls artesian water; Clarke & Co., 82 hhds tobacco, 5 bags sundries, 1 pkg, 42 bales rags, 28 bbls liquors.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—J W Fairley, 161 bgs middlings; J Herbert, 30 sks oats; Lemon & W, 51 bbls chairs, and 7 do; J Myers, 42 bbls chairs and 7 do rockers; Fackner & I, 6 bbls chairs; J M Courtney, 650 bush shelled corn; R T Kennedy & Bro, 150 bgs wheat; J Rhodes, 162 sks barley.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—A McClintock, 1 car hoops; T Cemelius, 139 bbls apples; J Rhodes, 8 cars barley; J S Leggett 4 cars wheat; W H Brown, 8 kgs spikes, 59 kgs nails; D Wallace, 120 sks oats; Shomaker & L, 100 bbls flour; U. S. Government, 890 bags oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Dilworth & Co, 1 car fire brick; W. P. Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Citizen	Stevens	St. Louis.
Guidon	Atchelor	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin		Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Jonas Powell	Lee	Portsmouth.
New York	Lightner	Cincinnati.
Lent Leoti	Shepherd	Nashville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about five feet six inches water in the channel, and falling

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The boat makes her trips with great regularity and is highly spoken of by passengers. Capt. Tomlinson understands his duty and will see that passengers have the best kind of treatment. The first clerk is Mr. Hall Lukens, an officer who has no superior.

THE first class passenger steamer "Kate B. Porter," Captain Joseph Porter, is the first regular packet for Cincinnati. She has been refitted up expressly for a packet between this port and Cincinnati. She offers superior accommodations to persons going that way. Capt. J. H. Porter will be found in the office. Passengers and shippers will bear this boat in mind.

THE passenger trade between this city and Cincinnati is steadily increasing. Latterly boats have left with all their state rooms filled, and in the case of this fact Capt. Anderson, of the packet Glide No. 3 is putting a new texas and a full length cabin in this fine boat. We noticed a large force of workmen engaged yesterday in making the necessary improvements. She will be ready to load in turn, and when completed will be one of the best packets in the trade. The packet line between this city and Cincinnati is bound to be a success. And we note this with pleasure. The boats are all first class. They have experienced and attentive commanders.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

By the mark at the Water Works the river has fallen ten inches during the twenty-four hour preceding yesterday noon, at which time there was fourteen feet and one inch of water in the channel.

From official dispatches we learn that the Cumberland was falling Monday, with three feet water on Harpeth Shoals. The Kanawha was stationary on Saturday, with thirty-two inches of water. The officers of the J. A. Hinde report the Kentucky river as falling, with five feet of water.

BOAT IS PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening:—Doane No. 2, Jennie Hibbs, Nashville, Jewess, Miami, Pine Grove, La Rose, Swanton, Olive, Wm. Butler, Allen Collier, Robert Burns, Silver Moon, Cottage No. 2, Revenue, New Dunleith.

The Bertha left for Pittsburgh on Monday evening.

The destination of steamers loaded with Government freight for the Cumberland, was changed to the Tennessee river yesterday, owing to low water in the Cumberland.

The new steamer Pine Grove was built by Captain Robert Tennessee, Jr. The stand of colors, presented to the boat by Messrs. Means, Kyle & Co., of the Pine Grove Furnace, was in token of respect to the memory of Robert Hannah, deceased, who built Pine Grove Furnace, the first established in the Hanging Rock district.

ST. LOUIS.

Tuesday's *Union* says:

The river seems inclined to fall at this point, but has not varied an inch since Saturday last. There is still four and a half feet to Cairo, and boats not overloaded get